THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Elward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.,)*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks*,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,500‡	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	*Thomas Brown*,	1,500	4	19	4	40	2
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	52	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	18	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,554,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,359,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,881,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.43 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.33 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 54,818 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 *to* 1850, *inclusive.*

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04	"
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11	"
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,838,06	"
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04	"
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64	"
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79	"
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,58	"
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06	"
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06	"
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30	"
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04	"
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,308,17	"
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27	"
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08	"
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26	"
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42	"
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45	"
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.— Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000 *
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northamptoncounty.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake,	3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes,	2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin,	1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12.—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable, but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1853. 77—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853. No. 83.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cottou Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine, } Silks,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity,	in 1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawks's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,....		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite B. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer
60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "
Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.
SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.
JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mwdaw.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guaranitied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va.,
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va,
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily

From the Democratic Pioneer.

THE DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.

Saturday last was a gala-day with the Democracy of this neighborhood. The attendance was large—the atmosphere pleasant and bracing—the Dinner bountiful and excellent—the speeches eloquent and in admirable taste, and the whole occasion worthy of the brilliant victory which the democracy had assembled to celebrate. But we will not anticipate the details.

During the morning the beautiful grove adjoining the Baptist Church presented a scene of busy preparation. Two tables, each ninety feet long, were ranged parallel beneath the out-spreading branches of the giant oaks, and at their head was erected a platform. At either end of the tables the stars and stripes floated gaily in the breeze. At one o'clock the tables were groaning beneath the weight of one of the most tempting and substantial collations it has ever been our pleasure to enjoy. At the appointed time dinner hour was announced by the firing of a salute of thirteen guns, one for each county in the District, and the large concourse "fell to" with a will and did ample justice to the bountiful repast—it being estimated that at least five hundred persons took part in the attack upon the catables. But there was enough, and more than enough, for all—indeed, five hundred more could have been dined, so liberal were the provisions that had been made.

Dinner being over and the stomach abundantly supplied with "creature comforts," the assemblage next enjoyed a rare "feast of reason and flow of soul." J. T. Granbery, Esq., of Perquimans, was called to preside, and in a brief but pertinent speech, explained the purprse of the occasion, and wound up by introducing the Hon. Asa Biggs to the meeting.

Of the speech of this gentleman we cannot pretend to give even a meagre outline. It was an admirable combination of eloquence and reason, patriotic sentiment and mirth-provoking humor. He gave a rapid sketch of the progress of parties—of the abandonment of their former principles by the Whigs of the present day—of the stern and consistent devotion of the Democracy to *their* time-honored articles of faith—and paid a glowing eulogy to the energy and perseverance and ability of the leader and the party who had so gallantly battled for, and won, the glorious victory which we were then commemorating. These are but a few of the topics which made up one of the finest efforts of its kind we ever listened to.

But there is one portion of this speech which we cannot consent thus lightly to pass over. Col. Biggs referred to the movement that had been made in this county in favor of an independent organization. While he deprecated the movement and exposed its folly in the clearest manner, he appealed to their better judgments and love of principle to return to their old allegiance. Principle should never be sacrificed to mere private feelings and personal prejudices; and those who loved the principles of Democracy should hold them dearer than men. If, however, there were any professing Democrats who were not such from *principle*, he had but one word to say to them, Go OVER TO THE ENEMY. Or, if any of those actively engaged in this movement had deliberately meditated the destruction of the party let them go over to the enemy, where they belonged. We desired men to act upon principle, and if we were not Democrats from principle, we were not Democrats at all. We have no doubt these sentiments met with a cordial response in the heart of every true Democrat present. Col. Biggs concluded by making an earnest appeal to every Democrat upon principle to rally to the standard of the party and prepare to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great battles of Democracy. His speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of his speech, our townsman, Wm. F. Martin, Esq., was vociferously called for, and to the call he responded in a speech replete with fervid eloquence and stirring appeals.

L. J. Johnson, Esq., of this place was next drawn out by the enthusiastic assemblage, and responded in a brief but stirring and eloquent address, which, like its predecessors, was received with demonstrations of the warmest applause.

The editor of this paper was next called out—but after a very few remarks of a congratulatory character, he told them he would make HIS speech on Tuesday morning.

During the whole of the speeches, the audience seemed delighted, and manifested not the slightest impatience. Indeed, we believe they would have listened until night, if the speakers had continued.

The hour growing late, the chairman, Mr. Granbery, dismissed the assemblage in a neat and eloquent appeal to stand to their colors, and with the expression of an earnest hope that we should all meet two years hence upon a similar festive occasion.

Altogether, we had a glorious time of it. It was a gathering round the festive board of our friends from the four surrounding counties—and it will long be remembered by every Democrat who participated in its pleasures. The only drawback upon the pleasure of the occasion was the absence of Dr. Shaw, who had been called to the North upon an errand of fraternal affection.

The following letters were received by the committee of invitation and read before the meeting:

From Hon. J. C. Dobbin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your kind invitation "to attend a Public Dinner to be given by the Democracy of the vicinity of Elizabeth City on Saturday next, August 20th, in commemoration of the brilliant victory achieved by the Democracy at the late election."

Circumstances, which I need not specify, forbid my enjoying the pleasure of your hospitality. No one in your District, gentlemen, rejoices more than myself at your truly "brilliant victory." With all my heart I congratulate you.

You have done nobly in this animated contest, for you have sustained sound principles and elevated an able and honorable citizen.

Be pleased to tender my profound acknowledgments to those whom you represent, and accept for yourselves assurances of my high respect.

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.

L. D. STARKE and others, committee.

From R. R. Heath, Esq.

EDENTON, August 18th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of invitation, to a dinner to be given by the Democracy of Pasquotank, at Elizabeth City, on Saturday next. I should be pleased to meet the Democracy of this District at any time: but particularly at this time, after such a series of victories as has attended them for the last twelve months. It may not, however, be at this time; duties of an imperious character call me elsewhere; but I may be permitted to assure them that though physically absent, I am with them in spirit. I join them in the following sentiment:

Henry M. Shaw and the 4th of August, 1853: "the man and hour" for the crowning triumph of the Democracy of this District.

Respectfully yours,
R. R. HEATH.

To WM. SIMMONS, Esq., and others, committee.

From J. Ramsey, Esq.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 17th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I received by last mail your invitation to attend a Public Dinner to be given at Elizabeth City, on the 20th instant, "in commemoration of the brilliant victory achieved by the Democracy of this Congressional District at the late election."

Owing to pressing business just at this time, I shall have to forego the pleasure of being with you on that occasion, otherwise it would be pleasant for me to do so.

Our principles have been crowned with success, and much is due to Dr. Shaw for his untiring zeal in propagating them. Accept my thanks for your kindness. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. RAMSEY.

Messrs. J. L. JOHNSON and others, committee.

From J. C. Norcom, Esq.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 17th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter of the 13th instant, inviting me to attend a Public Dinner to be given by the Democracy of your town and its vicinity on the 20th instant, was duly received by the last mail.

Gentlemen, it will be out of my power to attend on that occasion, because of my great indisposition at present. Be pleased to present my best regards to the company, and then accept them individually for yourselves.

Your obedient servant,
J. C. NORCOM.

W[illiam] F. MARTIN, Esq., and others, committee.

THE CASE OF KOSSTA.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th instant, inaugurates its new auspices with a well written article, taking strong ground against our government's sustaining the course recently pursued by our representatives abroad in the affair of Kossta at Smyrna. We much regret that we are forced to dissent from the positions of our cotemporary in a matter involving the dignity of our country and the rights of its citizens. We are neither a disciple of "old fogyism" nor a proselyte of "young America"—an advocate of the timid, time-serving foreign policy characteristic of the administration of Mr. Fillmore nor a zealous propagator of the *fast* doctrines of George Sanders; we are ambitious rather of attaining a mean between the terrapin and telegraphic extremes, which while not calculated to needlessly embroil us in foreign strife, will, yet, command that respect due to our position among the great sovereignties of the world. In the matter of Kossta, we conceive, has arisen a case calling for the application of this sound healthful mean.

The facts regarding it are substantially the following: Kossta was one of the Hungarian fugitives who escaped with Kossuth after the rout of his army at Villagos and took refuge within the Turkish dominions. The Porte refused to deliver these refugees up to the demands of Austria, but permitted them, after exacting a promise not to return to his territory, to proceed to the United States. This engagement, as the *Enquirer* alleges, was broken; but we opine that it was the business of Turkey to exact any accruing penaly—not of Austria. While in this country, he made formal declaration of intention to become a citizen—he took the inchoate steps of citizenship, renouncing allegiance to all potentates generally, the emperor of Austria particularly. While in this state of pupilage, he, for some purpose unknown, returns to the Turkish dominions. At Constantinople, he places himself under the protection of the American embassy and receives from it a permit to go to Smyrna without forfeiting his claims to protection. This fact is distinctly averred in the published correspondence between Mr. Brown and the Austrian minister. On repairing to Smyrna, a neutral port, he was wantonly assailed at the instance of the Austrian consul, beaten severely, handcuffed and confined. It is also true, as the *Enquirer* remarks, that, while writhing under the scourges of the Austrian lash, galled with her fetters and expecting death momentarily, he answered the American commandant, "he was a Hungarian and would *live* and *die* one." What more natural! Goaded to desperation by the persecution of the hereditary enemies of his race—led out to await the execution of a sentence, as he imagined, that nothing could avert—what more natural, we say, than that he should wish to DIE a Magyar? We may add, what more heroic? What more unkind than to lug in words spoken under such circumstances to convict him of duplicity and a breach of plighted faith to this country?

Kossta, at the time of his capture by the Austrian officials, was to all intents and purposes entitled to the protection of an American citizen. He occupied to be sure, an anomalous position: while not allowed the enjoyment of all the privileges pertaining to the condition of a citizen, he was yet permitted some, among them, we will cite, in Virginia, the right to hold, convey and inherit real estate. (See rev. code, 498, § 1.) He sustained, somewhat, the relation to the United States of its territories. He had, as they have, a certain pupilage to undergo; in the meanwhile, they are entitled, as he was, to the protection of the government, a citizen of which, at a future day he had made oath of intention to become.

There is, in our mind, no question but that the Austrian officials committed a gross outrage upon the American flag in attemping to seize, in a neutral port a man armed with a letter of protection from an American legation. As to the equivocal relations between the governments of Austria and Turkey, suggested by the *Enquirer*, we know nothing about them; nor is it the province of our country to enquire or care. Austria, as well as Turkey, admits the validity and force of the present international code; of these laws, the recent conduct of the former nation is in open violation, and no trumping up of "immemorial customs" to justify her course should weigh with our government a feather. We recognize her as an independent government—not as a province of the house of Hapsburg; as such, we send embassies to her capital and negotiate treaties; from her, we receive embassies. This is enough for us to know; beyond it is impertinent and an unnecessary journey out of the record.

No act of our representatives abroad has ever won more general commendation than the gallant conduct of Capt. Ingraham and the prompt stand taken by our legation at Constantinople. That Kossta's having taken the oath of intention to become a citizen, and having placed himself under the ægis of the American minister at Constantinople, entitled him to the right of protection against maltreatment and imposed upon government the correlative obligation of affording it; that Capt. Ingraham, in chivalrously asserting this right and shielding Kossta from harm, practically translated the true policy of the government, we think are positions which will challenge a large share of popular approbation.

It is likely that Austria will make a demand for reparation. Now, if this demand be the extradition of Kossta, as hinted at, or the reparation required be in conflict with the positions just announced, we feel quite sure she will get neither the one nor the other. Her resort will be, then, the *ultima ratio* of nations—war. Austria will cut a pretty figure in declaring war against this country. She will be scarcely fool-hardy enough to invade our soil, nor will it be incumbent upon us, acting on the defensive to carry the war into her dominions. She has no navy with which to cut up our commerce; and, if she tries the experiment of issuing *letters of marque*, a few examples made of her privateers-men at the yard-arm of American and British cruisers will deter any very extensive participation in that sport. Great Britain and the United States will treat hereafter this species of cruisers as pirates, and subject them to like penalties. But there is one string upon which we could play to the annoyance of her sensibilities. Her government slumbers upon a volcano. She has millions of oppressed subjects who pant and only wait for arms and munitions to achieve their independence. A fleet of transports loaded with war implements would do the work. Give her galled serfs the wherewith to fight, and Hungary will not linger long in chains. A war with Austria would deplete our national treasury a little—that's all. We trust, however, that we shall be spared the necessity of becoming mixed up in European matters. Let the nations of Europe fight, and let us feed them.

Petersburg Democrat.

SIZE OF THE ARK. Infidels have objected to the size of the Ark, and have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures that must have been placed in it, together with sufficient food—(it may be for six or twelve months)—water for the fishes! corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the Ark from the record of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two definitions given of a cubit: one that it is 18 inches or a foot and a half—the other that it is 1 foot 8 inches. We will take only at the lowest. Moses states that the Ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's cathedral, London. The breadth of it he states to be 50 cubits: we then have it 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that it was 45 feet in height. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's cathedral, nearly as broad, and half as high. The tonnage of the Ark, according to the calculation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship of war, the St. Vincent, for instance, which is of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it—is 2,500 tons burden; so that the Ark must have been equal to *seventeen first-rate ships of war*, and, if armed as such ships are, it would have contained mueh beyond 18,000 men, and provisions for them for 18 months. Buffon has stated that all the four-footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, and the birds to a still smaller. On calculation, therefore, we shall find that the Ark would have held more than five times the necessary number of creatures, and more than five times the required quantity of food to maintain them for twelve months.

Dr. Cummings.

The City of Peteraburg, Va. contains a population numbering between seventeen and twenty thousand souls. The night and day police consists, all told, of TWO OFFICERS. A Richmond paper noticing the this fact, says "some cities are governed too much."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

The general firmness in the British iron market since 1850, is matter of lively interest and encouragement with American iron masters.

In the midst of political agitations in Europe, the prices for common bars have advanced from (£4 5s) four pounds five shillings sterling to eight pounds sterling per ton, and the prices for refined iron bars, sheets, hoops, bands, plates, rods, &c., &., have appreciated relatively.

Scotch pig metal whch touched the low figures of (88s sterling) thirty-eight shillings sterling per ton, free on board ships in the Clyde, in 1850, and dull at that for No. 1 Gartsherrie, and other favorite brands, now commands about (60s sterling) sixty shillings sterling. It is estimated that the consumption of Scotch pig metal has increased at least 25 per cent. within the last three years in Europe. Its uses are almost entirely for foundry purposes. Although the immense product of pig metal in Scotland seems sufficient for the world, when viewed in the aggregate, for a year, with all its furnaces in full blast the palpable fact stands before us, that the present stock of pig metal in Scotland is about (100,000 tons) one hundred thousand tons less than usual at this season, while the American seaboard is quite bare of Scotch pigs quick at $35 per ton at 6 mos.

The new uses to which pig metal is being applied within the last three years sufficiently explains the great deficit. Holders sell sparingly at present prices, feeling that they have prospects of higher rates, while buyers are quick to secure their supply at the market price.

In Railroad iron the advance is equally remarkable and firm; and it is to be remembered, whether in Great Britian or our own country, although new mills may be started to make rails, that just in proportion as they withdraw pig metal from its usual course for foundry purposes and the general manufacture of merchant iron, they raise the prices of pig metal, and consequently of everything made from it—whether merchant or railroad iron. Railroad iron mills without furnaces only increase the prices of iron. Unfortunately for us, furnaces are slow of construction, and much time is required to stock them, whether for charcoal or mineral fuel. Charcoal must be prepared by its regular process—mines must be open by a still slower process. Few indeed are willing to work a year or eighteen months in spending money on large and permanent outlays for the chance of a year or two of prosperous operation when in readiness. So that addition of new mills only tends to advance prices, or to cause losses to their projectors.

The Welsh iron masters, with all their resources and high prices, are too well aware of this fact to increase their capacity of product in mills—and the past has taught them not to increase outlays for furnaces on prospective high prices for eighteen months or two years, hence another element tending to give firmness for a year or two to the iron market.

But in our country those manufacturers of merchant iron and the few engaged in making railroad iron who commence with the ores and produce the finished iron, are the only ones who are ready to reap the benefit of prices.

The manufeture of railroad iron, beyond question, has wonderfuly modified the prices of iron. It requires an immense, almost incredible quantity of pig metal. It requires great outlay for work and mines and great operative capital for manufacture.

In fact, in America almost all railroad iron works have swamped their proprietors, and passed into second hands in sacrifice—and under most favorable circumstances the erection of railroad iron works is a serious enterprise. The history of numerous establishments in Wales—the Victoria Works, the British iron Works, the Ebber Vale Works, and many of less magnitude might be shown, all of which sunk their capital and passed into new hands, while in our own country the Great Western works, the Mount Savage Works, the Danville Works, the Boston Works, the Massachusetts Works, the Boonton, the Avalon, the Pembroke Works, and others erected for manufacture of rails, have been swept into bankruptcy, but being brought by present owners at a tittle of their cost, in many instances, are profitable at present. We believe the manufacture of merchant iron and its contingents, a much more permanent and safer trade than that of rails—unless by parties who are contractors to make railroads, and can place their rails on favorable terms.

We trust our iron city will stand where it is, on safe ground, the good old bar and merchant iron trade, which has made it what it is. Let others embark their capital in enterprises less secure and permanent, if they will. Ours has been, and we trust ever will be, the safe and prosperous course, and we have our guarantee of its continuance, in the daily increasing and permanent demand for merchant iron, steam engines and machinery, in the daily increasing and already immense population behind us.

Since 1850, the projection of railways has extened into almost every country of Europe. Late in that year when rails were selling in Wales at the enormous loss on the piece of (£4 15s) four pounds fifteen shillings sterling, the Emperor of Russia ordered (140,000) one hundred and forty thousand tons of rails in one purchase. France, Austria, Russia, Central Germany, and even Spain and Italy began to lay rails. Norway has just completed her first railroad. Denmark has projected, and is making a line nearly (500) five hundred miles through Finland. India, Egypt and Brazil have come in for their quota.

The railway work in the United States is known. The demand for railroad iron growing out of these enterprises, and the scarcity of labor consequent upon emigration of operatives to the gold fields of California and Australia, have, together with abundance of money, produced the greatest firmness and acttvity in this trade. The probable solution of the Russo-Turkish queston on a peaceful basis, has added still greater firmness to prices.

PUBLICUS.

AN ACRE AND A HALF OF A STEAMSHIP. Below we publish an interesting article from the State of Maine, descriptive of an enormous steamship, now in process of construction at Milford Haven. The proposal to build leviathan crew steamships in connection with British North American inter-colonial railways is not new. Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia gave it great prominence in his letters to the Colonial Secretary, on the occasion of his visit to England to obtain the Imperial assistance, for his great rail road project, which was exploded in a manner so interesting. The principles involved in the building of enormous screw steamships is important, and we are inclined to think, it will turn out to be of great advantage to these Provinces. The following is the article above alluded to:

Mr. Betts, the great Railway contractor, who has just left for Montreal, is a director in the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, who are constructing the Leviathan Steamship, for the purpose of facilitating Ocean navigation. The other head of this company is the Earl of Yarborough, and the name of Mr. Peto and others of equal note, are also associated with Mr. Betts in the direction. This company have laid the keel of a monster Steamer, whose dimensions are given as follows: Length 673 feet; breadth 80 feet; out to out of wheel-house 120 feet; depth of hold from combings of main deck 50 feet; power of Engines 6000 horse. Her deck presents an area of over 1½ acres of surface.

This ship is being built by Scott Russell, Esq.. the greatest naval architect of England, and is constructed in several compartments made water-tight, so that in case of her bow or her stern breaking off, she would still be able to float in seperate pieces. We have seen notices of this ship before, but have not been able to ascertain her precise dimensions before.

All experience has tended to show that speed and steadiness have been attained in proportion to the increase of the size of a ship. A better opinion now is that 30 feet is the extreme depth of the highest ocean wave, and that a vessel drawing 32 feet of water, of a length of 600 feet or over, can ride the waves without being moved from a level. We have this opinion enforced upon our attention by several of the captains in the Cunard and Collins' lines. It is doubtful if such a steamer could enter our harbor, and Halifax is therefore regarded as the most suitable port for this new move in Ocean Navigation. This Steamer is to sail from Milford Haven where she is now building—or from Holyhead Harbor, which promises eventually to become the great Steamship Terminus of the British Isles.

Toronto Colonists.

The fare between Montreal and New York, via the Washington and Saratoga Railroad has been reduced to $3, and passengers by this route, are taken from Montreal to Boston, via Stoninton, for $5, having half a day in New York to visit the Crystal Palace, and are then landed in Boston nearly as soon as as those who go direct.

THE CHINESE REBELS AND THEIR RELIGION.

The following communication from the Rev. James Colder, one of the missionaries in China, gives the most authentic statement of the *religious aspect of the present movement in China* that has come under our notice:

HONG KONG, CHINA, June 4, 1853.

Recent developments of the revolution now progressing in the Chinese empire, have brought to light a feature of that movement which has arrested the attention and secured sympathy of the entire foreign community. I allude to its religious aspect.

At various times since the commencement of the revolution reports have been circulated, stating that those engaged in it were worshippers of the one true God—believers in Christ as the Saviour of the world—and that they were uncompromising opponents to idolatry in every form. For the most part these rumors were discredited, but recent investigation has shown that, strange as they may appear, they have their foundation in truth.

The British steamer "Hermes," conveying Sir Geo. Bonham and suit, last month forced her way to Nankin, which is now held by the patriots, and while there, her officers witnessed facts, and were able, through the great kindness of the revolutionists, to collect documents which forbid any further doubt as to the religious character of the new movement.

One of the works issued by the government, called "The Book of Religious Precepts of the T'hae-Ping Dynasty," has been translated by Rev. Dr. Medhurst of Shanghai, and has occasioned, as indeed it well may, an agreeable surprise to all who desire the salvation of the millions of China. It commences with the declaration that all men are sinners, and that it is the duty of all, subjects, as well as sovereigns, to worship and serve God. It next presents an argument showing that anciently the Chinese had a knowledge of the true God, and, subsequently, that in worshipping him they will not be imitating foreigners, but their own ancestors. It next presents "A Form to be observed in seeking the Forgiveness of Sins," after which is the following

"PRAYER FOR A PENITENT SINNER.—I, thine unworthy son (or daughter, kneeling down upon the ground,) with a true heart, repent of my sins, and pray thee, the great God, our heavenly Father, of thine infinite goodness and mercy, to forgive my former ignorance and frequent transgressions of the divine commands. I earnestly beseech thee, of thy great favor, to pardon all my former sins, and enable me to repent and lead a new life, so that my soul may ascend to heaven: may I, from henceforth, sincerely repent and forsake my evil ways, not worshipping corrupt spirits, [gods,] nor practising perverse things, but obey the divine commands. I also earnestly pray thee, the great God, our heavenly Father, constantly to bestow on me thy Holy Spirit, and change my wicked heart; never more allow me to be deceived by malignant demons, but perpetually regard me with favor, forever deliver me from the evil one, and every day bestowing on me food and clothing, exempt me from calamity and woe, granting me tranquility in the present world, and enjoyment of endless happiness in heaven, through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly Brother, the Lord Jesus, who redeemed us from sin. I also pray the great God, our Father, who is in heaven, that his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven. That thou wouldst look down and grant this request is my heart's sincere desire."

The book also contains a "Prayer to God for Morning and Evening;" a "Thanksgiving to be offered at Meal;" "A Prayer for Times of Sickness and Affliction," and directions for conducting religious exercises on various occasions. The following is given as the

FORM TO BE USED IN PRAISING GOD:

We praise God, our Holy and Heavenly Father.

We praise Jesus, the Holy Lord and Saviour of the world.

We praise the Holy Spirit, the Sacred Intelligence.

We praise the three Persons who, united, constitute one true Spirit. (God.)

But perhaps the portion of the work in which your readers will be most interested, is that containing the "Ten Celestial Commands," the resemblance of which to the commandments as given to Moses, is very evident. These I will subjoin, omitting, however, the hymns which, in the original, follow the "commands," and which are but a repetition in verse of the sentiment of the text:

THE TEN CELESTIAL COMMANDS, WHICH ARE TO BE CONSTANTLY OBSERVED.

The first command. Thou shalt honor and worship the Great God.

The Great God is the universal Father of all men, in every nation under Heaven. Every man is produced and nourished by him; every man is also protected by him; every man ought, therefore, morning and evening, to honor and worship him, with acknowledgments of his goodness. It is a common saying that Heaven produces, nourishes and protects men. Also, that being provided with food, we must not deceive Heaven. Therefore, whoever does not worship the Great God, breaks the commands of Heaven.

The Second Command. Thou shalt not worship corrupt spirits (gods.)

The Great God says: Thou shalt not have other spirits (gods) beside me. Therefore, all besides the Great God are corrupt spirits (gods,) deceiving and destroying mankind. They must on no account be worshipped; whosoever worships the whole class of corrupt spirits (gods) offends against the commands of Heaven.

The Third Command. Thou shalt not take the name of the Great God in vain.

The name of the Great God is Jehovah, which men must not take in vain. Whoever takes God's name in vain, and rails against Heaven, offends against this command.

The Fourth Command. On the seventh day, the day of worship, you should praise the Great God for his goodness.

In the beginning the Great God made heaven and earth, land and sea, men and things, in six days, he having finished his works on the seventh day, he called it the day of rest, (or Sabbath;) therefore all the men of the world who enjoy the blessing of the Great God should on every seventh day specially reverence and worship the Great God, and praise for his goodness.

The Fifth Command. Thou shalt honor thy father and mother, and thy days may be prolonged.

Whoever disobeys his parents breaks this command.

The Sixth Command. Thou shalt not kill or injure men.

He who kills another kills himself, and he who injures another injures himself. Whoever does either of these breaks the above command.

The Seventh Command. Thou shalt not commit adultery or anything unclean.

All the men in the world are brethren, and all the women in the world are sisters. Among the sons and daughters of the Celestial Hall, the males are on one side and the females on the other, and are not allowed to intermix. Should either men or women practice lewdness, they are considered outcasts, as having offended against one of the chief commands of Heaven. The casting of amorous glances, the harboring of lustful imaginations, *the smoking of foreign tobacco*, opium or the singing of libidinous songs, must all be considered as breaches of this command.

The Eighth Command. Thou shalt not rob or steal.

Riches and poverty are determined by the great God, but whosoever robs ar plunders the property of others transgresses this command.

The Ninth Command. Thou shalt not utter falsehood.

All those who tell lies, and indulge in devilish deceits, with every kind of coarse and abandoned talk, offend against this command.

The Tenth Command. Thou shalt not conceive a covetuous desire.

When a man looks upon the beauty of another's wife and daughters with covetuous desires, or when he regards the elegance of another man's possessions with covetuous desires, or when he engages in gambling, he offends against this command.

As the leaders of the revolution not only teach but also observe the above "precepts," and as unvarying success has thus far attended them, may we not hope that "the good time" for China is not far distant? Let all who would speedily see this vast empire brought beneath the sway of king Immanuel, lift up their hearts and voices in earnest prayer to God; and the prayer of faith will be heard, and the present contest will result in the downfall of idolatry, and the establishment of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of this people.

J. C.

ALWAYS BEGIN RIGHT. We once knew an old friend, who had but one piece of advice to young beginners; it was, "if thee'll only begin right, all will go well." We have often thought that there was more in the recommendation than even the good Quaker saw, for there is scarcely anything to be done in life to which the adage, "begin right," will not apply. Success is but a synonyme for beginning right.

Who, for example, is the healthiest, the early riser or the sluggard? It is the man who begins the day right, by leaving his bed with the sun, and inhaling the fresh air of morning, not the one who remains till eight or nine o'clock in a close chamber, sleeping a dull, stupifying sleep. Who gets through his day's work the easiest? The early riser. The man of business who is at his store soonest, is always best prepared for the customers of the day, and often, indeed, has sold many a bill before his laggard neighbors are about. Sir Walter Scott used to have half his day's writing finished before breakfast. A shrewd observer has said that a late riser consumes the day in trying to recover the hours he lost in the morning. Mind and body are both freshest early in the day. The lawyer should think, the minister study, the author write, the valetudinarian walk or ride, and the mechanic or farmer be at work as early as possible.

Nor is this all. The great bulk of enterprises that fail owe their ruin to not having been begun right. A business is undertaken without sufficient capital, connexion, or knowledge. It ends unfavorably. Why? Because it was not begun right. A young professional man, whose probationary period of study has been spent in pleasure rather than in hard reading, complains that he cannot succeed. Why, again? Because he has not begun right either? A stock company blows up. Still why? Ten to one the means employed were not adequate to the end, or else it was started with inefficient officers; and in either case it was not begun right. Two young housekeepers break up their gay establishment, the lady going home, perhaps to her father's, taking her husband with her. Why? They did not begin right, for they commenced on too large a scale, forgetting that the expenses of a family increase every year, and that in no event, is it safe for a man to live up to his income. An inventor starts a manufactory, in which his improvements in machinery is brought into play; but after a while he finds himself insolvent; his factory is sold; another reaps where he has sown. Why? Alas! like too many others, he has undertaken more than he has means to carry through. He did not begin right, and his ruin was the consequenee.

But, above all things, life should be begun right. Young men rarely know how much their conduct, during their first few years, affects their subsequent success. It is not only that older persons, in the same business, form their opinions of them at this time, but that every beginner acquires, during these years, habits for good or ill which color his whole future career. We have seen some of the ablest young men, with every advantage of fortune and friends, sow the seeds of ruin and early death by indulging too freely in the first years of manhood. We have seen others, with far less capacity, and without any backing but industry and energy, rise gradually to fortune and influence. Franklin is a familiar illustration of what a man can do who begins right. If he had been too proud to eat rolls in the street when he was a poor boy, he would never have been minister plenipotentiary to the court of France.

Always begin right! Survey the whole grouud before you commence any undertaking, and you will then be prepared to go forward successfully. Neglect this, however, and you are almost sure to fail. In other words, begin right. A good commencement is half the battle. A false first step is almost certain defeat. BEGIN RIGHT! *Philadelphia Ledger.*

READ THIS BOYS. "This is the effect of shoemaking," said a young mechanic to us yesterday, shaking a well filled purse in our face. It was not said boastingly, but with an honest pride. We wish to refer our readers to a few particulars in the history of this young man. He is the fourth son of an industrious mechanic, who has known the height of affluence and the depths of poverty. His eldest son is reared for the ministry, and is, we believe, a talented and useful member of society. A second was a mechanic; hard working fellow. The third has acquired an excellent education after much labor and hard work, through his own means. The youngest son, him to whom we introduce the reader, was brought up in the conviction that labor was derogatory to respectability—that wealth was the highest good that could be enjoyed by mortals. He was early sent to school, then to the academy, preparatory to a course of professional studies. Meanwhile, his old father was toiling and striving to attain the distinctions which are attendant upon wealth, merely for the sake of his children; but still willing to forego all the pleasures and emoluments of the world, if his sons could be useful and lauded in the community. The young man entered upon his studies, convinced that he was the son of a rich man comparatively, and consequently he was entitled to a "full swing," in all the frolics and sprees that came off. Books, and duty itself, were mere subservients to fun. So when his six months were completed he came home to his disappointed parents a wild, reckless, indolent boy, instead of the sedate, fixed and ambitious young man. He loitered about home some time, but his father's constitution was broken, his sales low and his returns nothing. Starvation was before the family. Fruitless and equally many were the applications which the young man made at the trading establishments in the city for occupation. There were more clerks than there were merchants and more traders than buyers. Worn out with fatigue and the stings of conscience for his former misspent time, with his spirit humbled, and his mind nerved to undergo any privation rather than return without employment to his father's house, the shop of every mechanic from the blacksmith's to the jewelers was beseiged; but it was a time of general depression in business—every man looked out for his own good. So without blame, conscious that he had done his best to obtain an occupation, the young man went home. The well spread table, the carpet floor, and the refinement which was visible in the household but seemed to aggravate the misery of its tenants. One day the young man was in the shop of a shoemaker who had amassed by his industry a respectable fortune, while he had built up a reputation which can never die from the memory of the community in which he lived. "Why don't you go to work?" asked the old man, "I can't get anything to do," was the response. "Come and learn my trade," said the old man. It was a bargain. The pampered son of fortnne became the apprentice of honest father———. His good habits endeared him sensibly to the generous shoemaker, and the progress which he made in his new avocation surprised every one who had been formerly acquainted with his idle habits. The old man died; during his illness he carried on the business of the shop, and received for his services some old tools which had been the property of his employer. He commenced business for himself, but soon went to a flourishing village and entered a large establishment as a journeyman. His love for study and refinement increased. The best society was thrown open before him, the confidence of his employer was unbounded in his integrity, his shop-mates were pleased with his native talent and address—he became the sun of their little circle; and when he left his employer, in the hope of obtaining a more lucrative situation, his loss was severely a lamented. We were conversing yesterday with this young gentleman upon the false pride which had ruined so many boys. Said he: "if I had obtained a clerkship when I sought it, I should have been an outcast in society, and a beggar. This is the effect of shoemaking, of industry, and enterprise—a good reputation, a clear conscience, a happy life." *Natchez Free Trader.*

The Herald says, a countrymen went into one of our eating-houses, not long since, and called for a plate of beans. He was ushered into stall No. 2, and the waiter called out—"beans, number two!"

"Not by a darned sight?" cried the countryman, "don't give me any of your *number two* beans—I want the first best, A number One! I've got money enough, I can tell ye!" and he swung in the air about the largest and greasiest looking pocket book that the keeper of the eating house had ever seen.

At the great sale of blooded stock by the North Kentucky Cattle importing Company, held at Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, one bull brought upwards of $5,000, a heifer upwards of $3,000, a buck upwards of $1,000, and a Cleveland bay stallion—the only horse imported—$2,800! Total profits $33,070.

ON THE PICTURE OF A CHILD TIRED OF PLAY.

BY R. S. WILLIS.

Tired of play! tired of play!
What hast thou done this live long day?
The birds are silent, and so is the bee;
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree;
The doves have flown to the sheltering caves,
And the nests are dark with drooping leaves?
Twilight gathers, and day is gone—

Playing! But what hast thou done beside
To tell thy mother at even tide;
What promise of morn is left unbroken?
What kind word to thy play-mate spoken?
Whom hast thou pitied, and whom forgiven?
How with thy faults has duty striven;
What hast thou learned by field and hill,
By green-wood path, and by singing rill?

There will come an eve to a longer day,
That will find thee tired—but not with play?
And then thou wilt lean, as thou leanest now,
With drooping limbs and an aching brow,
And wish the shadows would faster creep,
And long to go to thy quiet sleep.
Well were it then if thine aching brow
Were as free from sin and shame as now!

Well for thee if thy lip could tell
A tale like this, of a day spent well.
If thine open hand hath relieved distress—
If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,
And humbled thine heart with penitence—
If Nature's voices have spoken to thee
With their holy meanings eloquently.

If every creature hath won thy love,
From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,
If never a sad, low spoken word,
Hath pleaded with thy heart unheard;
Then when the night steals on as now,
It will bring relief to thine aching brow,
And with joy and peace at the thought of rest,
Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

"NOBODY CLAIMED HER." "There was one woman dressed in black laid upon the grass, whose body no one claimed. She was respectably clothed, and was somewhat grey-haired." Nobody claimed her! Poor woman; perhaps she was a mother hastening home to her little family, who anxiously awaited her return. It may be she was a widow who had gone from home on some little business, and met her fate on the railroad in the flush of health, and with her bosom beating joyfully in anticipation of meeting her fatherless children. The coroner's jury will comfort the mourners with a highly satisfactory report; all grief must be assuaged by its soothing lines. Perhaps the board of directors will kindly send the afflicted ones a trifle from their well filled treasury. If they do, it is out of sheer sympathy, for they could not help the collision. Was it their fault that there was but a single track; that the train had a careless conductor or engineer; that the engines dashed ahead out of time in the face of danger? Nonsense, children of the poor grey-haired woman; nonsense, to call down the vengeance of Heaven upon them. You will sue them? What of that? The overgrown monopoly controls the State. You will find them an overmatch in the court; you will find them retaining counsel to beat you down, and drive you off remediless, hopeless and despairing. You poor wretches that could not go even to pick up from its roadside bed the corpse of your murdered mother, and give it a decent burial; you prosecute a railroad! Pshaw, if you don't fear hanging, it would be better to shoot the directors. Ayo, curse them; curse them; that is about all that you can do against New Jersey sovereigns. It will relieve you, but not hurt them. Take it coolly. People ought not to patronize them. Poor souls, don't you know that if the road was lined with skeletons, the dear public would travel with them, if they went fast enough. It will be remembered of them. No, no; it will be forgotten before the grave of your mother is covered over—before the tears of her children are dry on their cheeks. There is no protection against these things; for them there is no law, no punishment. We hope their gorged coffers may be lightened by just damages rendered to all the parties. Thousands on thousands drawn from them is the only phlebotomy that will reduce their present robust health, which fears no harm from any source. It is time that the people noticed the poor unclaimed body by the roadside, "clothed in black and grey-haired," and spoke out their opinion on such wanton outrage, loud as the rolling of the thunderbolt. *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINGER-NAILS. According to European fashion, they should be of an oval figure, transparent, without specks or ridges of any kind; the semi-lunar fold, or white half-circle, should be fully developed, and the pellicle, or cuticle which forms the configuration around the root of the nails, thin and well-defined, and, when properly arranged, should represent as nearly as possible the shape of a half-filbert. The proper arrangement of the nails is to cut them of an oval shape, corresponding with the form of the fingers; they should not be allowed to grow too long, as it is difficult to keep them clean; nor too short, as it allows the ends of the

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEP. 3, 1853.

THE STATE FAIR.

We learn that the most vigorous and active preparations are being made for the State Agricultural Fair, to be held in this City on the 18th of October next. The large lot in the eastern suburbs of the City, known as the "Multicaulis lot," has been secured for the purpose; and we learn that the necessary improvements have been commenced, and will be completed by the time required. Ample accommodations will be provided for all who may attend with agricultural productions, animals, and works of art. The people here, we know, will be pleased to see their fellow-citizens in attendance by thousands.

We trust the press of the State will continue to direct public attention to the Fair, until farmers, mechanics, and others shall have been thoroughly informed of what may be anticipated on the occasion, and induced to join in this effort to improve and benefit the State. Let the press sustain this movement continuously and in all earnestness, and failure will be impossible.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication from Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., the Treasurer of the State Society:

MR. HOLDEN: In compliance with a Resolution of the State Agricultural Society requesting the several County Agricultural Societies to procure members of the State Agricultural Society, Mr. Peter E. Smith, of Scotland Neck, Halifax, has transmitted the following names, with their initiatory fees; which you will please publish:

Spier Pittman,	Scotland Neck.
William R. Smith,	"
Eaton Powell,	"
James N. Smith,	"
Joseph J. Powell,	"
Peter E. Smith,	"
Lawrence Smith,	"
John T. Lawrence,	"
Patrick M. Edmonston,	"
Augustus T. Edmonds,	"
William H. Taylor,	"
Jacob Higg,	"
Bartholomew Weathersbee,	"
William A. Shields,	"
Joseph Bryant,	"
William Crump,	"
Hisbon Bishop,	"
Burwell Dunn,	"
R. Henry Webb,	"

The following persons have also recently become members of the State Society:

Seth Jones,	Pomona, Wake.
Kenneth Rayner,	Hertford Co.
John O'Rorke,	Raleigh.
James F. Jordan,	"
G. W. Mordecai,	"
A. J. Leach,	Johnston Co.

Respectfully Yours,
WILSON W. WHITAKER, *Treasurer.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of conversing with Dr. McClennahan, Assistant State Geologist, who has just completed a tour through Stokes, Caswell, Rockingham, and a portion of Orange. Dr. McClennahan has left with us a specimen of semi-bituminous coal, taken from the land of Mr. William Poindexter, three miles from Germanton. The bed of coal in this region is about forty-five miles in length, and from three to four in width; at the upper end, near Germanton, it is half-bituminous, but at the lower end, in the neighborhood of Leaksville, it is the pure anthracite. The Deep River coal, it is known, is highly bituminous.

Dr. McClennahan speaks in the most encouraging terms of the soils of Rockingham, Caswell, and Person. He says they are admirably adapted, as their constituents show, to tobacco, wheat and corn; and are susceptible of the highest cultivation. There are lands in these Counties which have produced four good crops of tobacco in succession, which is regarded as quite unusual.

Dr. McClennahan will next visit Person, Granville, Orange and Alamance.

"NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS."

A late New York Herald contains a letter under this head, dated "Wake, N. C. August 18, 1853," which is evidently from the pen of an enemy to the Democracy, and which we take occasion to brand as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The statements in relation to the late Congressional campaign in this District, are all wide of the mark. The writer has either been grossly misinformed, or he has perverted the facts, and stated things which are not facts, for effect.

The Editor of the Herald no doubt paid for this letter, and it is said he pays well for his Correspondence; but his paper would not suffer, we think, if he would require such writers as this "Bodon" fellow, to give *a fact* now and then, by way of variety.

RAILROADS IN NEW YORK.

Twenty-three years ago, says the Oswego Times, the first Railroad was commenced in the State of New York. This was the Mohawk and Hudson, running from Albany to Schenectady. New York now has over two thousand miles of Railroad as follows: New York and Erie, 469 miles—Hudson River 150 miles—New York and Harlem 123 miles—Long Island 95—New York Central 462—Buffalo and State Line 69—Watertown and Rome 97—Northern 118—and other Roads, making in all 2,013 miles.

The cost of these Roads, it is estimated, cannot be less than one hundred millions of dollars; yet they have been of incalculable advantage in developing the resources and adding to the wealth of that now giant State.

STATE BONDS. By reference to his advertisement in our paper to-day, it will be seen that Mr. Courts, the State Treasurer, has issued proposals for $500,000 in State Bonds. North Carolina coupon bonds are now selling in New York at $107 to $108. A rare opportunity is now offered for making perfectly safe investments, and in bonds which must continue to rise in value.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The Directors of this Road held a meeting in this City on Wednesday last. We learn that all the members of the Board were in attendance.

We have made inquiries as to the result of their deliberations, and have learned that the workshops of the Road are to be established at some central point on the line—in Alamance, as is supposed. This is all we could learn about the matter.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. The September number of this work has been received. It is quite an interesting number, and in every respect creditable to the young gentlemen who have the control of it. We wish it continued success. Editors, Messrs. J. A. Engelhard, L. J. Merritt, J. C. Moore, W. C. Nichols, W. L. Scott, and W. H. Spencer; terms, $2 per annum.

☞ We learn that at the meeting held in this place, a few days since, to raise money for the New Orleans sufferers, a Committee was appointed to procure subscriptions and transmit the funds to the person or persons authorized to receive them. Our citizens, we trust, will respond liberally to this appeal to their better feelings.

HARPER FOR SEPTEMBER. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for the September of this most valuable work. There are one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of this Magazine now circulated, and the demand for it is steadily increasing. Price $3 per annum, or 25 cents per number.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Detroit Free Press holds the following just and appropriate language in relation to the state of parties in the next Congress, and the responsibilities which will devolve upon the Democratic party.

Large majorities, as the Free Press observes, are not always desirable in legislative bodies. They tend to create factions and divisions—they are not easily wielded, and besides they afford scope for the workings of selfish and ambitious men. There is but one way to ensure harmony and a concentration of strength so far as officers of the House are concerned; and that is, to make nominations and require members to support them, and hold them to a rigid accountability if they refuse to do so. The Free Press says:

"THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. The democratic majority in the next Congress will be large. The Senate will be composed of 36 democrats, 21 whigs, and 2 free soilers, with three vacancies yet to be filled. To the House there are already chosen 142 democrats, 66 whigs, and 3 free soilers. Elections are yet to be held in four States, whence the democratic majority will be increased.

These are certainly *working* majorities—majorities that give the democratic party the entire control of the legislation of the country. It follows that the country will hold the democratic party responsible for every measure that may be adopted by Congress, and for every failure to pass such laws as the exigencies of the public service and the wants of the people demand. And it is right that this should be so. We hold to the doctrine of strict accountability of political parties. When the people repose confidence in a party, that party must at all times stand ready to give account of its stewardship; and failing to give a good account, experience has demonstrated how ready the people are to hurl it from power, and transfer their confidence to other hands. One of the chief causes of the immense majority given to General Pierce in the late contest, was the fact that the whig administration had proven recreant to the trust reposed in it.

The public treasure was wasted upon partisan favorites—peculation and fraud pervaded every department of the public service—the executive government proved to be imbecile and careless of national interests—the American name abroad was sinking into contempt, and failed to command the respect that the power of the country justly entitles it to among the nations of the earth. It was to correct such abuses and short-comings as these that Gen. Pierce was elevated to power; and should the democratic party, through its representatives in Congress, fail to answer the just expectations of the people in this regard—should not the promises made through the democratic press during the presidential canvass, and in the inaugural address of President Pierce on the 4th of March last, be faithfully fulfilled, nothing less can be expected than that, at the end of four years, the men and the party who have been guilty of violating pledges and disappointing the popular expectation will be discarded.

A delicate trust rests with the administration. It is its duty so to frame all its measures as that they will thoroughly command the public approbation. It is not impossible—though we should be sorry to predict that such would be the case—that ambitious and aspiring men, members of either house, may become fractious, and that fraction may seek to ruffle the smooth current of the democratic waters. Large party majorities in legislative bodies are not always desirable; they sometimes weaken rather than strengthen a political organization. We do not now seriously apprehend any difficulty of this sort, though it cannot be anticipated that, among so many conflicting elements as are developed in the democratic party of some of the States, local dissensions can be kept entirely out of the democratic counsels of the national capital. To a greater or less extent it must be expected that sectional animosities will be introduced into congressional discussions.

But the success of the administration is very much dependent upon its own action. Let the President pursue the same bold and fearless course of conduct that has distinguished him thus far—let all the measures he may recommend be such as he feels a consciousness the democratic masses will heartily approve—let him abide by the principles of the Baltimore platform, and by those enunciated in the inaugural address—let him require that all public officers shall honestly and faithfully discharge their duties—let his conduct of the foreign policy be such as will make the moral power of the American Union felt in every quarter of the habitable globe; in short, let the spirit of American progress be infused into all his recommendations and into all his acts, and his administration cannot fail to succeed. Even though the spirit of faction should rear its unseemly head in Congress, even though the democratic majority should be divided upon some questions of national importance, yet so long as the President pursues the even tenor of HIS way—so long as he performs HIS duty to his country—he can look with unbounded confidence to THE PEOPLE for countenance and support.

The ensuing session of Congress, from the great number of important questions that will be brought before it, will be a most interesting one. Casting aside all misgivings in respect to party divisions, we shall look to its action for results that will mark the period as an eventful one in American history."

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, says:

"In the late Costa affair, it is rumored, that the government has taken decided ground. The conduct of that gallant South Carolinian, Captain Ingraham, will be fully sustained. On the ground of humanity alone, he was perfectly justified in acting as he did; and, beside, by the laws of Turkey, which give a foreigner the right to select his own protector upon her soil, Costa having chosen the protection of the United States, Capt. Ingraham did right in giving it to him, until he put it upon the ground of citizenship, which he failed to prove; and, indeed, then denied; thus forfeiting it. No one will contend that Costa had rights as an American citizen, for he had but given notice of his intention to become one and had not yet been naturalized.

It is also rumored, that the late letter of Lord John Russell, in regard to Cuba, in which he lays down the proposition, that England has a right to act singly or with others to protect it, has met with a fit response. Independent of the inadmissibility of the doctrine of Lord John, the tone of his note is most offensive, written with a sneering hauteur and a weak attempt at sarcasm, which he will regret. Time will show the action of Mr. Marcy; but without the least knowledge on the subject, I will predict that Lord John has received a response which will rival those of Webster to Hulseman, Marcy to Gen. Scott, or the letter of Julius to the king. It is an opportunity for our country to which she is fully equal in her present Secretary of State; and Lord John has found a "foeman worthy of his steel."

Mexican affairs are always in a complicated condition, owing to the miserable state of that country; but confusion is now worse confounded, from the fact, that Santa Anna is again the ruling spirit of Mexico. But, this willy and gifted hero has become better known to us than formerly; and, fortunately, both his fertility of genius and his total want of honesty and good faith are no secrets."

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS. We are gratified to state that the epidemic is on the decrease in New Orleans. The deaths for the week ending the 27th, were 62 less by fever than they were the previous week. The deaths for the last week averaged 195 per day.

Hiram Lodge of Ancient York Masons of this City has contributed, we understand, $25 to the New Orleans sufferers, out of their charitable fund. This is exclusive, of course, of the subscriptions of members of the Lodge as individuals.

IRON WORKS IN WISCONSIN. A company of capitalists at Milwaukee have organized under the charter of the "Hartford Iron Company," with a capital of $500,000, and have commenced the erection of iron works and rolling mills at Iron Ridge, Dodge county, about 45 miles from Milwaukee, capable of turning out over 15,000 tons of rails annually.

☞ Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, passed through this City on Thursday last, on his way North.

A TRAVELLER.

Every body has heard of Pliny Miles—one of the "first fellows" in the country—the greatest traveller of modern times, and now a Clerk in one of the Departments at Washington. He was here, some years since, as our people remember, teaching a system of Mnemotechny. It having been intimated by some Western Editor that he had seen but little of the world, he replies as follows through the Boston Statesman, over the signature of Communipaw:

"I've been in every seaport on the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Key West; danced over the sparkling waves off the Moro Castle; schoonered it through the Gulf of Mexico; travelled every foot of the Mississippi from the Belize to the Falls of St. Anthony, 2300 miles, and the most of it several times over; wandered five hundred miles into the Indian territory beyond the white settlements; stopped in Iowa at "a city of some size and pretensions named Burlington;" steamed up the Illinois; stayed awhile at Peoria the editor's own town; got caught there in an awful snow storm, and then through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Falls of Montmorency. I have visited every great curiosity, nearly every state capital, and every State in the Union, except California and Texas. Across the "herring pond" I travelled through almost every kingdom, and saw nearly every crowned head in Europe; wandered over the highlands of Scotland, stoned the cormorants in Fingal's Cave, shot sea gulls in Shetland, eat plovers and other wild birds in Iceland, cooked my dinner in the geysers, cooled my punch with the snows of Mt. Hekla, and toasted my shins at the burning crater on its summit. I trod the rough mountains of Norway, celebrated "independence day" off the coast, fished in the Mælstrom—or near it—ate sour krout with the Dutch, maccaroni with the Italians, and frogs with the Frenchman, walked over the top of Vesuvius in one day from Pompeii to Naples; lay all night near Ætna's summit, seeing an eruption, with red hot rocks shooting a thousand feet in the air; sailed by Stromboli at midnight, landed where St. Paul did at Rhegium, visited Corsica's rocky isle, Sardinia, and Elba, and steamed close to Monte Cristo's home; admired the Chateau D'If at Marseilles, and spent months among the vine clad hills of la belle France. Why yes, man, I've been up in a balloon and down in a diving bell, shot alligators on the Mississippi, and sparrows in Northumberland, eat "corn dodgers" in Tennessee, black bread in Denmark, white bread in London, and been where I found it precious hard work to get any bread at all! I've rode in a Jersey wagon in Florida, a go-cart in Illinois, and on an England express train at fifty miles an hour; and gone afoot and carried a knapsack when I found travelling dear and wanted to save my money. I've been sixty-five voyages at sea, rode over nearly every railroad in Europe, and more than one half in this country, and travelled over one hundred thousand miles and scarcely slept six nights in a place for over ten years."

☞ The September number of Harper's Magazine contains a most interesting chapter from the pen of the Historian, Benson J. Lossing, Esq., devoted to "Arlington House," the seat of G. W. P. Custis, Esq. Mr. Lossing goes at some length into a history of the Washington family, and gives some stirring and valuable sketches of leading events in the Revolutionary war. This chapter is illustrated by a number of fine engravings, from paintings by Mr. Custis himself. We copy the conclusion of Mr. Lossing's communication, as follows:

"One evening while there, Mr. Custis, with his violin, accompanied the music of a piano in the performance of several old airs, some of which were very popular, especially among the military, fifty years ago. Among these was *The President's March*, concerning which Mr. Custis related an interesting bit of history. It was composed in the autum of 1789, during the early part of Washington's first presidential term, by a German, named Feyles, who was then the leader of the orchestra at the little theatre in John-street, New York. That play-house was a rickety affair, capable of seating about three hundred persons. There were performances in it only three times a week. The President and his family frequently attended. A box was provided for them on one side of the stage, and upon the opposite side was another for John Adams (the Vice President) and his family. As "The Court" thus gave countenance to the drama, the little theatre became a place of fashionable resort, and while the seat of the Federal Government remained in New York, it was harvest-time for the managers. The President always informed the manager when he intended to visit the theatre. On these occasions, he was met by the manager at the door of the theatre, who, bearing two wax-candles, escorted the President to his box. It was on one of these occasions that *The President's March*, composed in honor of the Chief Magistrate was first performed, at the moment when Washington entered the theatre. Mr. Custis and his grandmother were with the President at that time; and he speaks of the pleasing effect of the music upon the audience. The air became very popular; and when a few years later, the words of one of our national songs were written, it was slightly altered, and has ever since been known as HAIL COLUMBIA.

Mr. Custis also informed me that *Washington's March*, so popular with the military in former times, was composed by Charles Moore, of Alexandria, Va. Moore was wounded in the battle on the Brandywine in September, 1777, and while convalescing, he composed that popular march. He often played it upon his violin, for the amusement of Mr. Custis, and other friends.

Ever green in memory will be my visit to Arlington House, where frank and generous hospitality, intellectual converse, and the highest social refinement make their pleasing impressions upon the mind and heart. Since then, alas! the light of the dwelling has been extinguished, and a cloud of grief has gathered over that happy home. The ever joyous spirit of the son of Washington is saddened, for the partner of his joys and sorrows through half a century, has been plucked from that beauteous home on earth, and borne away to a more lovely paradise in the Spirit Land."

NEW AND FINE COTTON.

The Editor of the Hamburg (S. C.) Republican thus speaks of a new kind of cotton:

"We had the pleasure of spending some days recently in the country, when we took occasion to look over a number of farms in the upper part of our District, and amongst others that of Major Samuel C. Scott, where we saw some of the finest growing cotton we ever saw. This cotton is of an entirely new kind, differing from any we have ever seen, and certainly superior in appearance to any thing of the kind that has been heretofore cultivated in this country. The weed ranges about two and a half to three feet in height, with remarkably long branches and short joints, and we think more than three times the usual quantity of forms and bolls, and the latter, as far as matured, one-third over the common size. We counted one stalk with two hundred and thirty-two forms and bolls, and from its healthy appearance looks as though it might have as many more before the end of the season. Maj. Scott tells us the seed was obtained in Mississippi, at the rate of ten dollars the bushel, and is known by the name of "Hunt's prolific Cotton."

The following, as to another kind of this valuable staple, is from the New York Mirror:

"A NEW KIND OF COTTON. The editor of the Tribune has seen a specimen of new and very beautiful sort of cotton, brought from among the Pine Indians of New Mexico, by an officer of the Mexican Boundary Commission. Its peculiarity consists in a fine, silky staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. The seed has been introduced into Texas, and the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permanently to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cotton raising."

BUSINESS AT NEW ORLEANS. Owing to the prevalence of the fever, business of every description has been nearly suspended in New Orleans. Cotton has almost become a mere drug. The increased receipts at all the Southern ports over those of last year at this date are set down at one hundred and ninety-five thousand and nine hundred bales.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Commercial Agents of the United States, appointed since the 24th of May, 1853.

DIPLOMATIC.

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of the United States to the empire of China.

R. Augustus Erving, of Connecticut, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at the court of his imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

David L. Gregg, of Illinois, to be commissioner of the United States to the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Philo White, of Wisconsin, to be charge d'affairs of the United States to the republic of Ecuador.

John M. Daniel, of Virginia, to be charge d'affairs of the United States near the government of Sardania.

Thomas E. Massey, of Alabama, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the Republic of Chili.

Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States near her Britanic Majesty.

Carroll Spence, of Maryland, to be minister resident of the United States at Constantinople.

John W. Dana, of Maine, to be charge d'affairs of the United States to the republic of Bolivia.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Vera Cruz, John T. Pickett, of Kentucky.
For Bayonne, John P. Sullivan, of California.
For Moxanbique, Geo. R. Dwyer, of Massachusetts.
For Amoy, Thomas H. Hyatt, of New York.
For St. John's, (Porto Rica,) John Parsons, of Florida.
For Lima, J. Caleb Smith, of California.
For Marseilles, Samuel Dinsmore, of New Hampshire.
For Elsineur, F. B. Wells, of New York.
For Leith, James McDowell, of Ohio.
For Matanzas, Edward Worrell, of Delaware.
For Glasgow, Philip T. Heartt, of New York.
For Genoa, E. Felix Foresti, of New York.
For Turk's Island, John L. Nelson, of Maryland.
For Manheim, John Sheriff, of Maryland.
For Pernambuco, William Lilly, of Ohio.
For Bahia, John R. Bennett, of Missouri.
For St. Jago de Cuba, Stephen Cochran, of Pennsylvania.
For Shanghai, Robert C. Murphy, of Ohio.
For Amsterdam, R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina.
For Aspinwall, (New Grenada,) Geo. W. Fletcher, of Alabama.
For Stuttgardt, Max Stettheimer, of New York.
For Fuh Chau, Caleb Jones, of Virginia.
For Paita, Fayette M. Ringgold, of the District of Columbia.
For London, George N. Saunders, of New York.
For Bordeaux, James Polk, of Maryland.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Padang, (Sumatra,) Robert R. Purvis.
For St. Paul's de Loando, (Southwestern Africa,) John G. Willis. *Wash. Union.*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. *Alabama.* The most of the accounts we have from the interior are favorable to the growing cotton crop. In some sections, however it is a little mixed. The Greensborough Beacon of the 19th inst. thus remarks upon the cotton prospects: We have had another week of weather unfavorable to the cotton crop. For a month or more past it has rained in this section upon an average two or three times a week—the effect of which has been to make the cotton grow too much to weed, set the bolls to rotting, the forms to shedding off, and also to generate a fine crop of the boll worm, of which we have heard a good deal of complaint within the last few days.

The Grove Hill Herald, Clarke county, of the 17th inst., has this remark: During the past two weeks, we have taken some pains in endeavoring to inform ourselves in reference to the crops in this county. The result of our inquiries, is that corn crops, generally speaking, are better than they were last year. The cotton crop will be an average one, previded the seasons are favorable, and not injured by insects.

Mobile Tribune.

Mississippi. The Lauderdale (Marion county) Republic of the 16th inst., says: The crop in this region is unusually backward. The first fully matured cotton we have seen or heard of in this county was brought to our office, last Saturday, by our enterprising townsman, Col. Holden. The staple of this cotton is fine, and though the bolls were not large, we are informed that the stalks are unusually full, and if nothing untoward occurs before gathering, will produce a large crop.

COAL. Coal is without doubt wholly of vegetable origin; hundreds of species of plants have been distinguished in the coal formation, but none of these have been found living on the earth, although many many of the families still exist. The recent allied species are generally of a diminutive size, in comparison with those of the coal period, and that approach the ancient in magnitude, are chiefly found in tropical climates.

Duly informed in geology, we should never look for coal in granite, nor among the most ancient rocks;* and in the wide intervening series, a large part of the formations are excluded from the association with this most important mineral. Slates, shales, and limestones, charged with bitumen, afford indications of some value, but not decisive, as bitumen is associated with many minerals that do not belong to the coal formations. The impressions of plants in the rocks, especially those charged with bitumen, strengthen the presumption, and should we find fragments of coal scattered in the soil, or mingled with gravel and sand in the banks and water courses; or observe dark masses of earth, which on close inspection appear to contain fine coaly matter, we may infer that beds of this combustible may be near, and that it may be proper to dig or bore; and when at last we find the beds of coal, they will be regularly arranged between a roof and floor of coal slate or shale.

But by no means follows, that beds of shale and slate, necessarily indicate coal: those of the primary series would scarcely contain any combustible, unless it were plumbago, or possibly a little anthracite.

The geological laws of coal are very strict, and a thorough acquaintance with them is the only safeguard against fruitless enterprises. *Prof. Silliman, in Wantell's Wonders of Geology.*

* Coal may sometimes repose *on* granite, but is never found *in* "primitive regions."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. There is no Secretary whose duties are more arduous at present than those of the Secretary of the Navy. The gulf squadron, home squadron proper, the fisheries fleet, the Mediterranean, the Japan, the Chinese seas, the intermediate stations, together with the various work in progress and contemplation in all the navy yards, with improvements to be made and abuses to be corrected, fill the Secretary's head with anxiety and his hands with business.

While the Secretary is so pressed with business of his own, to this have been added for a while the duties of the War Department. But this is not enough. Mr. Dobbin is expected to know every thing and something more about the small local minutiæ of neighborhoods that he never staid a day in in his life, and he is sometimes complained of for not knowing this when, perhaps, he has a half dozen conflicting statements concerning the details of such place.

After all, we do not suppose there ever was a Secretary who has met the duties and responsibilities of his place with a clearer head and purer heart, and who has disposed of the multiform and complicated matters coming before him, with more ease and an eye more single to the public good.

Portsmouth Globe.

A GOOD SCRIPTURAL NAME. The Richmond Times relates the following:

A gentleman traveling in a section of country which shall be nameless, stopped at the house of a pious old woman, and observing her fondness for a pet dog, ventured to ask the name of the animal. The good woman answered by saying she called him "Moreover."

"Is not that a steange name!" inquired the gentleman.

"Yes," said the pious old lady, "but I thought it must be a good one, as I found it in the Bible."

"Found it in the Bible!" quoth the gentleman, "Pray in what part of the Bible did you find it?"

The old lady took down her Bible with the utmost reverence, and turning to the text, read as follows:

"Moreover, the dog came and licked his sores."

"There," said she triumphantly, "have I not the highest authority for the name?"

According to the True Delta, there were 4,300 deaths in New Orleans from the 1st to the 20th ult.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29. The steamer Europa arrived here this evening, bringing Liverpool dates of the 20th. The Atlantic arrived out on the 17th. The Europa brings 160 passengers.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—The cotton market continues dull. Fair qualities are a shade lower, and lower grades have declined 1-16d. a ⅛d. per lb. The sales of the week have been 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,680, and exporters 5,820 bales. The quotations are Fair Orleans 7d; Middlings 6¼; Fair Mobile and Upland 6¼; Middling Mobile 6d; Middling Uplands 5¾d. Stock 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were in active speculative demand, at an advance of 2d. per bushel in Wheat, and 2d. a 1s. per bbl. in Flour. Canal Flour 27 a 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 28s. 3d. White Wheat 7s. 6d. a 7s. 11d; red 7s. a 7s. 6d. Corn unchanged. White 31 a 32s.; yellow 31s. The demand yesterday showed a slight abatement.

Provisions—Beef is firm at stiffer rates. Pork quiet but firm. Bacon unchanged. Lard firm, and tending upwards. Sales at 58s. 9d. a 59s. per cwt.

Bark had slightly advanced.

In turpentine there was nothing doing. Spirits 45s. a 46s. 3d. Common rosin 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d. Sales of 120 tierces Carolina rice at 25s. Tea, sugar and coffee unchanged.

London Money Market. Consols for money and account closed at 98¼ a 98¾. There was increased pressure on the money market. American securities unchanged.

Havre Market, August 16. Sales of Cotton for the week 4,000 bales; stock 105,000 bales. Sales to-day 250 bales at slightly lower rates.

Breadstuffs very active at firm prices. Rice unchanged.

The political news is wholly unimportant. The Russian question was unchanged, and every thing looked quiet.

[This was all we were able to obtain of the steamer's news up to the hour of going to press.]—*B. Sun.*

Arrival of the Georgia.

NEW YORK, August 29. The steamer Georgia has arrived, bringing the California mails, 250 passengers, and $1,300,000 in gold. The principal consignees are Adams & Co., $319,000, American Exchange Bank $400,000, Wells & Fargo $85,000.

The health of the Isthmus this summer was better than ever before known.

The Uncle Sam arrived at Panama on the 17th via Valparaiso, having made the trip in 57 days, the quickest time on record between the two points. Valparaiso papers of the 30th contain the particulars of the loss of the mail steamer Quito upon a rock a short distance from Huasca. The passengers, mails and a portion of the silver were saved. The passengers had arrived safely at Coquimbo.

Sydney dates to the 5th ultimo had been received. Markets not materially changed. Flour commanded £20 per ton. Mining news favorable.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24th. The number of deaths from the fever for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, shows a marked decrease in mortality, while the number of cases and deaths at the Charity Hospital also exhibits a falling off. The interments for the 24 hours ending at 6 A. M. to-day, was two hundred and thirty-two, of which one hundred and eighty-eight were of yellow fever. This is still a frightful figure, considering the reduction of our population, but it is regarded as a very decided improvement on the records of previous days, and it inspires hope that the worst of the plague is over.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25. The fever seems now to be gradually decreasing, though the mortality continues large. The deaths to-day were 219, including 200 from the yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26. The deaths to-day have been 154 from the fever.

The Epidemic at New Orleans—Quick Trip from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27. The official report of the Board of Health, ending this morning at six o'clock, exhibits the total number of deaths to be 1,628 for the week, including 1,364 from fever, and 96 unknown. This, compared with the report of the previous week, shows an increase of 94 on the total number, and 62 by the fever. The increase was mainly in the early part of the week, until Thursday, when the deaths commenced falling off, which has continued so until the present time.

Col. Holbrook, of the Picayune, who has had an attack of the fever, is pronounced convalescent.

The Picayune received on Thursday, by special express, over Ramsey's California route via Mexico, despatches in 25 days, but Mr. R. expects soon to accomplish it inside of sixteen days. The dates are the same as received at New York.

Negro Riot at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29. A disgraceful riot occurred at Niagara Falls yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a negro waiter employed at the Cataract House, named Watson, on the charge of having killed a man at Savannah, named Jones, three years ago. A mob of 300 negroes rescued Watson from the officers, when the latter called 300 Irishmen employed on the railroad to their assistance. A terrible conflict ensued, in which many were injured, but the negroes were finally routed and Watson secured. He is now in Buffalo on his way to Baltimore. The negroes thought that Watson was arrested as a fugitive slave.

Abolition Excitement at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27. Three slaves from Virginia, on their way to the South with their owners, having been landed at a wharf in this city yesterday, were brought before Judge Finn on a writ of habeas corpus, and their liberation demanded under one of the statutes of Ohio, which provides that "all slaves, if brought here by their owners, shall be free." After an exciting trial, which lasted till near midnight, the slaves were remanded to the custody of their owners.

Later from New Mexico.

LOUISVILLE, August 30. Advices from New Mexico state that the Mexicans are in possession of El Paso, but the troops were deserting. It is believed that a majority of the people are in favor of the United States.

BALTIMORE, August 30. Flour has advanced 12½ cents. Sales of 500 bbls. at $5 37. Sales of 8,000 bushels wheat and 4,000 bushels corn at prices unchanged, but with a better feeling and an upward tendency.

NEW YORK, August 30. Sales of 18,000 blls. flour, State brands, at an advance of 12 cents. Southern flour is firmer. Sales of 50,000 bushels wheat, white, Southern, at $1 30. Corn is steady.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. It appears by the telegraphic despatches that the abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators of New Hampshire held a convention at Wolfborough on Wednesday last, under their favorite *alias* of the "Free Democracy." The chief speakers were Amos Tuck, the late abolition member of Congress, who presided, and John P. Hale. There appears to have been a good deal of the sort of senseless railing usual in such assemblages, against the compromises of the constitution and especially against the fugitive-slave law. It does not appear that the convention nominated any ticket, or undertook to form any party organization. If so, their course shows a just conviction on the part of this wretched and fanatical faction of the extent to which they are repudiated and condemned by the people. In the State which has just given Franklin Pierce to the presidency, it would seem to be indeed an insane and hopeless work for an organization to take the field whose traitorous doctrines and purposes, like those of this self-styled "free democracy," are at war at once with all the highest interest of the country, and with the deliberate and declared convictions of almost the entire mass of its people. *Wash. Union.*

POPULATION OF ROME. It appears from a recent census that Rome contains a population of 175,000 divided into fifty-four parishes, and, amongst them, twenty-nine bishops, one thousand two hundred and eighty priests, two thousand and ninety-two monks and members of religious orders, one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight nuns, and five hundred and thirty-seven ecclesiastical pupils.

THE ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY. Official majorities for members of Congress:

DEMOCRATS.

Linn Boyd's majority	1,095
J. S. Christmas's majority	35
J. M. Elliott's majority	881
J. C. Breckinridge's majority	526
R. H. Stanton's majority	518

WHIGS.

B. E. Grey's majority	668
Presly Ewing—no opposition.	
C. S. Hill's majority	130
W. Preston's majority	1,762
L. M. Cox's majority	632

ALABAMA: Official majorities for members of Congress:

DEMOCRATS.

P. Philip's majority	116
S. W. Harris's majority	4,725
W. R. Smith's majority	55
W. R. W. Cobb's majority	1,420
J. F. Dowdell's majority	2,828
George S. Houston—no opposition.	

INDEPENDENT.

James Abercrombie's majority	1,620

ANOTHER "WORLD'S" HUMBUG. While that great money catching humbug called the "World's Fair," at New York, is in successful operation, there are preparations making for another stupendous fraud and imposition upon the credulity of the American people. This last humbug is to be styled "The Whole World's Temperance Convention," and is to assemble in the city of New York on the 1st and 2d days of September next, in the Metropolitan Hall. It will only be necessary to announce the names of the speakers who are to hold forth on the occasion to deter any Southern Temperance man from having anything to do with it. The New York Tribune makes the following announcement of speakers, viz:

Samuel J. May,	Theodore Parker,
T. W. Higginson,	William H. Channing,
Wendell Phillips,	Horace Greely,
Wm. L. Garrison,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Edwin Thomson,	Lucretia Mott,
Francis D. Gage,	Harriet K. Hunt,
Lucy Stone,	Frederick Douglass,
Charles C. Burleigh,	Antoinette L. Brown.

The following, among others, have expressed their desire to attend should other engagements permit:

Horace Mann,	Neal Dow, Gerritt Smith.

The above names comprise a very nice assortment of free-soilers, abolitionists, and woman's rights advocates. Miss Lucretia Mott, Miss Harriet K. Hunt, Frederick Douglass, (a free negro,) and Miss Antoinette L. Brown, are very suitable persons to be crowded in the same pew. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe should, by all means, return home in time to join in with this sweet crowd. *Greensborough Patriot.*

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. *Richmond, August* 30. Since our last report both the breaks and receipts have been very light. We have no change to notice in prices. The market was more animated on Monday than at the close of last week. The bulk of the late plantings of tobacco looks very badly, much of it not being larger or very little larger than when it was planted. N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Sales of tobacco by N. M. Martin & Co.: John A. Williams 2 hhds at 10 50 and 12; T. E. Wilson 1 at 10 50; W. Cabiness 1 at 8; Benj. Marable 2 at 7 75 and 8 75; T. A. Crenshaw 1 at 8 87; N. Lee 1 at 6 75; Capt. W. R. Irby 1 at 11; A. Peace 2 at 7 87 and 8 75; W. M. Person 1 at 11; S. H. Turner 3 at 8 25, 8 87 and 10 25; R. J. Boyd 2 at 9 50 and 10; W. Philpotts 2 at 9 and 12 25; Dr. W. L. Stamps 3 at 6 75, 8 and 10; Dr. P. B. Hawkins 2 at 7 75 and 9 75; S. G. Wilson 2 at 8 75 and 12 75; W. B. Hunt 1 at 9 62; T. N. F. Alston 1 at 7 25; Sol. Fleming 1 at 11 25; Miss A. A. Alston 2 at 10 50 and 11; A. Alston 2 at 9 and 11; Wm. Shanks 6 at 8, 9 75, 10 25 18 75, 11 75 and 12 25; estate A. E. Henderson 10 at 5 20, 5 40, 5 50, 6, 7 50, 7 62, 8 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 75 and 12 25; N. M. Norwood 1 at 10 50; Capt. Wm. Irby 1 at 13 75; Wm. Shanks 3 at 13 25, 15 75 and 16 25 to G. & S. Hardgrove; W. J. Winston 1 at 14 25, and N. M. Norwood 1 at 13 50, to James Thomas, Jr; N. M. Norwood 3 at 11 50, 15 and 18 50 to H. B. Dickinson; W. Shanks 1 at 20 75, and N. M. Norwood 1 at 15 50, to Cosby & Winfree; A. Pearce to G. W. Gilliam & Bro. 1 at 16; W. M. Person 1 at 12 and J. B. Williams 1 at 12 50, and J. Davis 2 at 10 50 and 13, to Wm. H. Grant; W. R. Cabiness 2 to W. Anderson, Jr. at 11

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 8¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 8½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.—P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, over offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

For the Handkerchief:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbenas, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

For Flavoring Pies, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York:

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ...		$400
10 " " "		485
12 " " "		525
14 " " "		585
15 " " "		615
20 " " "		650
25 " " "		750
30 " " "		850
35 " " "		900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and bursting excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

SADDLER, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—Just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT FIRAX THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY OF—WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE!—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.

A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruscelle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.

Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, Va.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molassa Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 26th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side F. C. Stainback. W. H. Hardee.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. B. D. ATKINSON.

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro'		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers,	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	

W. H. Cumming, *General Agent.* PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
JULY 19TH, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.

July 29th, 1853. 983—w6w.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.

August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 18th, 1853. 77—

FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES, FOR PRODUCING a healthy action of the system. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Perrin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss Marinda Branson, *Principal*; Miss Margaret G. Nixon, *Assistant.*—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

Terms: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

July 28th, 1853. 78—6t.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Head-stones*, and *Hearth, Paint-stones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *Grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any. WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon.

It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.

August 18th, 1853. 78—6w.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scorr's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Hardware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLE*sale Dealers in Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.*, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.—Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country; a large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this City are respectfully invited to call and examing their Stock before purchasing.

MUIR & BRYAN.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—2m.

LOST OR MISPLACED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance county, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it, and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No. 1509 payable at Danville—one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg, South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R. & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Sheriff.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with lickerish eyes and "itching palms!" acknowledge a fascination more powerful than the Wizard Spell! As we shall uncover and re